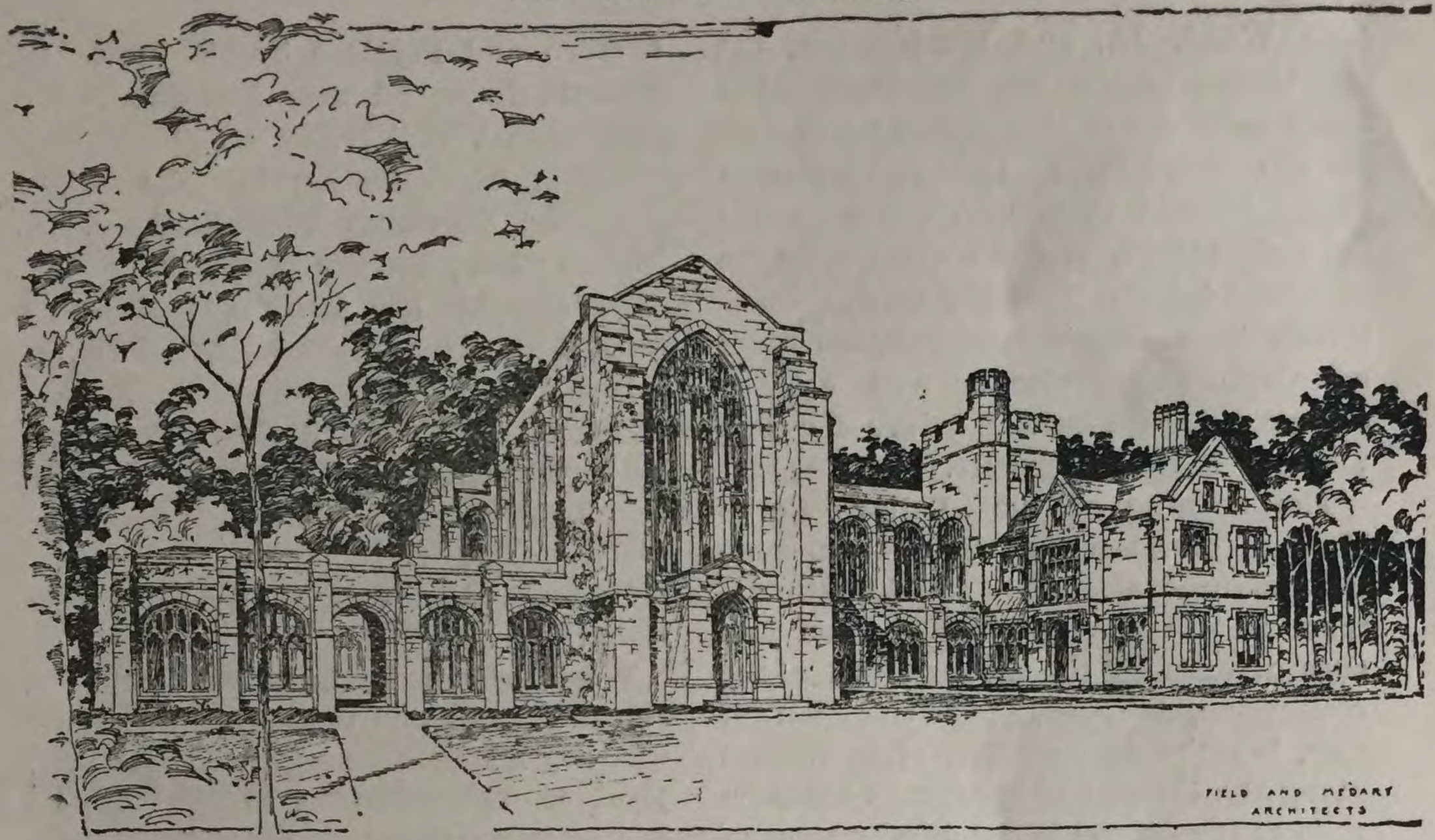
"For God and Country."



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Rectory.

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England —is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge,

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

MISS EMMA W. CRAWFORD, Editor. MRS. ROBERT WOOD, Business Manager

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Washington's Birthday, 1909.

Washington's Birthday, 1909, will always be counted one of the golden mile stones in the history of the Washington Memorial Chapel. Only six years from the day when the first suggestion was made that at Valley Forge there should be erected this memorial, the partly finished chapel could not contain those who had gathered to honor the memory of Washington, the Churchman and the Soldier. An American Bishop and a British Consul united in paying tribute to the worth and work of him to whom, under God, both England and America are debtors.

For the first time in history a representative of the King made an address at Valley Forge. His presence was a recognition of the honor shown to Washington the soldier of the King of England in the erection of the memorial lectern, and it will henceforth stand as a witness to the unity of the two peoples and a call to peace.

The dedication of the beautiful pulpit, lectern and perclose, memorials of

Alan Wood, Jr., and Washington, the Churchman, mark the beginning of a wider influence of this House of Prayer. As the candidates for Confirmation passed beyond them into the choir for their dedication to God's service, so we may well believe that they mark the entrance to a deeper consecration and more spiritual service, as well as the entrance to a glorious future for this work of faith and prayer.

The opening of the Valley Forge Museum of American History was also most significant, and in itself of the utmost importance. Its purpose, as was seen at once by the arrangement of the collections, is not the glorification of war, but the development of patriotism along the lines of education as the purpose of the Chapel is the development of patriotism along the lines of religion. It is educational in the best sense of the word and its influence will surely be potent in a keener appreciation, by those who enter into its spirit, of what it has cost, in the work of soldier and artisan, for the American people to enter upon their heritage of prosperity and peace.

PROGRAM.

Opening of the Valley Forge Museum of American History.

Hymn 196. Prayers.

Address, by J. P. Hale Jenkins, Esquire, member of the Valley Forge Park Commission.

Address, by Theodore Lane Bean, Esquire, member of the Historical Society of Montgomery County.

Hymn 197.

Dedication of the Wood-Washington Memorial Pulpit, Lectern and Perclose and the Ministration of the Rite of Confirmation.

Processional 194. Unveiling of the Memorial Lectern.

Presentation of the Memorial Pulpit, Lectern and Perclose by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, on behalf of the donor, Mrs. Alan Wood, Jr.

Prayer of dedication by the Right Reverend Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg.

Address by His Brittanic Majesty's Consul, the Honorable Wilfred Powell.

Hymn 196.

Sermon by the Right Reverend Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Hymn 216. Offertory.

Hymn 197. Benediction. Retrocessional 311.

Washington's Birthday was like a day in Spring, and the perfection of the weather made the celebration most enjoyable. The following account of the day is taken largely from "The Norristown Herald," of February 24. We are glad to be able to print the addresses of Bishop Whitehead and Mr. Bean in this number. Through the courtesy of Mr. Powell we will publish his address in the April number.

THE OPENING OF THE VALLEY FORGE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Valley Forge Museum of American History was formally opened in the morning. The exercises began at 11.30 o'clock, with the singing of America. The prayers were offered by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, who has collected and arranged the relics for exhibition. In a brief speech in which he extolled the work done by the Valley Forge Park Commission he introduced J. P. Hale Jenkins, Esq., a member of the Commission, who spoke on its behalf. He heartily endorsed the efforts of those who were engaged in this patriotic work of making a notable historic collection at Valley Forge and declared that there should exist no feelings of jealousy on the part of members of the congregation or of the Commission, as the work of each was

distinct, yet complementary. He declared that the Commission would cooperate as far as possible in helping to forward the movement for the enrichment of Valley Forge and gratefully acknowledged the Commission's indebtedness to Mr. Burk for his work at Washington for the memorial gateways, which Mr. Wanger is endeavoring to obtain from Congress.

In introducing Theodore Lane Bean, Esq., the official representative of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Mr. Burk paid a well deserved tribute to Colonel Theodore W. Bean's unselfish and devoted work in behalf of Valley Forge. Col. Bean was the father of the speaker.

Mr. Bean's address was a memorable one, and made a deep impression upon his hearers. He entered completely into the spirit of the occasion and pointed out the value of such a museum at such a place and its importance in the development of true patriotism.

The museum occupies the first room of the Patriots' Hall, which is of fireproof construction. The arrangement of the exhibits is by periods, and this plan will be followed as the collections increase, as the purpose is educational.

Mr. Andrew J. Taylor, the representative of the Historical Society of Chester County was delayed and did not reach Valley Forge in time to take part in the exercises.

The luncheon served by the Chapel Guild was a great success. The tables were tastefully arranged, the service was excellent, and the luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of patrons.

Long before 3 o'clock there was not even standing room in the Chapel, outside the main aisle and chancel, and many stood outside the doors, eager to hear the addresses.

The beautiful Christmas decorations had been kept in place in order to add to the attractiveness of the chapel and hide the bare barn boards of which the temporary super-structure is made. The lectern had been veiled with the flags of the United States and Great Britain, while all around the walls were standards of flags, adding their bright colors to the beauty of the scene.

The chapel choir, under the leadership of Mr. Harry E. Kratz, was augmented by members of the choirs of All Saints', and the choristers and clergy entered singing the processional hymn. During the last stanza Rev. Francis T. H. Finn unveiled the lectern, and Eleanor Walker and Hilda Bean received the flags from his hands. Rev. Mr. Burk presented the memorials on behalf of the donor, Mrs. Alan Wood, Jr., and read the appointed lesson. The Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh, then entered the pulpit and offered the prayer of dedication. Rev. Mr. Finn read the lesson at the lectern, which was also dedicated with prayer.

Following the dedication the Rev. Mr. Burk introduced the Hon. Wilfred Powell, His Britanic Majesty's Consul. Mr. Bryce was unable to be present and sent a letter of regret, and his place was taken by the Consul.

Both statesmen appreciated the honor paid to England in the placing at Valley Forge a memorial of Washington the British soldier, and the commemoration of the fact that it was he who read the burial service at the interment of the ill-fated Braddock.

Mr. Powell declared that Washington was "the greatest Englishman of the 18th Century" and read from an English text book of history, used in the primary schools, a most appreciative account of his services. The Consul urged his hearers to banish all bitterness, and to look upon Englishmen as their cousins.

Bishop Whitehead's sermon was a scholarly and eloquent presentation of

the religious character of Washington and was followed with the keenest interest. Pulpit and lectern were memorials of active service for God and His Church, and bore evidence of his Christian character.

The Bishop administered the apostolic rite of Confirmation to a class of twelve presented by Rev. Mr. Finn and to three persons presented by Rev. Charles Fiske, Rector of St. John's Church. Rev. Roberts Coles, Dean of the Convocation of Norristown; Rev. Llewellyn W. Caley, and Rev. Joseph Manuel were in the chancel.

The pulpit, lectern and perclose were designed by Milton M. Medary, Jr., and were made in the shop of Mr. William M. Sullivan. They are of Indiana limestone, beautifully carved. Competent critics pronounce the work equal to the best in this country.

The inscriptions are in keeping with the other parts of the design. Along the risers of the steps leading into the choir are carved in richly decorative text these words:

To the Glory of God and in Memory of
Alan Wood, Jr.
July 6, 1834 October 31, 1902
and in Commemoration of George Washington, Warden of Truro Parish, Virginia, and Lay Reader in the French and Indian War.

On the base of the pulpit the inscription is:

George Washington was first appointed Church Warden in Truro Parish, October 3, 1763.

Another little-known fact in the religious life of Washington is commemorated in the following inscription on the base of the lectern:

George Washington read the Prayer Book Office for the Burial of the Dead at the Interment of Major-General Edward Braddock, July 15, 1755.

Those confirmed on this memorable occasion were: Alva Pechin Andrews, Esther Epright, (Mrs.) Rebecca Heidricks, Netty Shaud Howell, (Mrs.) Matilda (Coats) Hoy, Nathan Hughes, Eleanor Lutes, Mary McFarland, Catherine McGlathery, Dorothy Murray, Edna Irene Rahn, and Katherine Susan Rahn presented by the Rev. Mr. Finn.

Those presented by the Rev. Charles Fiske, St. John's, Norristown, were: Sarah Riter FitzGerald, Mary Hitner FitzGerald, and Alice Leinster FitzGerald.

Life of Alan Wood, Jr.

By GEORGE N. HIGHLEY, M. D.

Alan Wood, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, on July 6th, 1834, where he died October 31, 1902. Though his life began and ended in the Quaker City, a large part of it was spent in Conshohocken where stand the extensive iron mills that are the best monument to his memory. He was educated at the Friends' School in Philadelphia and later took a course of instruction at Dr. Alfred Kennedy's Polytechnic Institute. Immediately after this he took up the study of ironmaking. Though his talents and activities were largely displayed in that direction, he never ceased during his life to be a student of men and of books.

For nearly a century members of the Wood family have been "artificers in iron." James Wood, the founder of the family in America, came to this country about 1700, purchasing a farm near Blue Bell, Montgomery county, where he lived until his death. His son, John, also continued on the farm until his death in 1832 at the age of eighty-five years. John's son, James, (grandson of the first James and grandfather of Alan Wood, Jr.,) left the farm to become a worker in iron. Beginning at Gulf Mills with the manufacture of sickles and other agricultural implements, with little aid except his own hands and skill, he soon moved to

Valley Forge, where he established a factory for making shovels, spades, saws, etc. About 1823 he and his son Alan erected iron mills on Red Clay creek, near Wilmington, Del.

It was in these mills that Alan Wood, Jr., had his first experience in iron making. In 1831 James Wood built the old water mill in Conshohocken, which has been in almost continuous operation ever since. It is still run by water power. James lived in Conshohocken until his death in 1851, at the age of eighty-one years. Alan Wood, Sr., eldest son of James, married Ann Hunter Dewees, a descendant of Cornelius Dewees, who came to this country from Holland, about 1700, settling in Germantown. Ann Hunter Dewees was a granddaughter of Col. William Dewees, who owned a part of Valley Forge, and lived there during the time it was occupied by Washington's army. Alan and Ann Hunter (Dewees) Wood had six children, all sons: W. Dewees, James, Thomas, Alan, Jr., George and Howard.

Alan Wood, Jr., in early manhood associated himself with his father in operating the Delaware mills. In 1856 they disposed of these, formed the firm of Alan Wood & Co. and built the first of the Conshohocken mills which have grown in number and size until they now have a yearly capacity of 25,000 tons of iron.

On October 10th, 1861, Alan Wood, Jr., married Mary Harry Yerkes, daughter of Joseph and Mary Harry Yerkes. They had no children.

In the building up of the successful history of the Alan Wood Co., Alan Wood, Jr., was the moving spirit. An untiring, methodical worker, with a remarkable faculty for observation, he instilled into those about him the principles of order and efficiency. He insisted on having good work and in return was always willing to pay good wages. As a business man he had marked ability and one guiding principle—a square deal. There could be no tricks in the trades in which he was was interested. Honor and integrity were engrafted into his life. These principles of his character were so well understood that the voters of the Seventh District, in 1874, asked him to represent them in Congress. He was elected and served during the Centennial year, meeting and making lasting friendships with many of the prominent men of that day. Declining a re-election he continued in the management of the iron mills until 1886, when the Alan Wood Co. was incorporated and Howard Wood was elected president. He tried to relieve himself of the cares of business, but inactivity and idleness were not a part of his being. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the world, in works of art, and the discoveries of science.

He was a well-read man, clean in his speech as he was in his personal habits. Large, indeed, were his gifts and benefactions to those in need—to the poor and to the unfortunate business friend. These things he did without letting his right hand know what his left hand had done. In religion he believed in the principles of the Friends, as his father had done, but he gave generously to churches of all denominations. His was a life of honor and good works.

In April, the Chronicle will celebrate its first birthday. This has been its trial year, and if it has pleased its readers this year it will do more next year. Don't let it be a matter of indifference or conjecture but a matter of course that the Chronicle is found on your reading table. When renewing your subscriptions or sending in new subscriptions please send names, addresses and subscription price promptly to the editor, Miss Emma W. Crawford, Devon, Pennsylvania.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK
MINISTER IN CHARGE,
ALL SAINTS RECTORY, NORRISTOWN.

THE REV. FRANCIS T. H. FINN
ASSISTANT,
PORT KENNEDY.

Mr. Frank Quigg, Treasurer,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis,
Treasurer of the Building Fund,
Bridgeport, Pa.

William Rumford, Sexton.

Sundays.

2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.

Second Sunday of the month, 10.30 A. M. Service, Sermon and Holy Communion.

Stewart Fund Hall

Sundays.

10.00 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

11.00 A. M. Service and Sermon.

Calendar.

MARCH.

17. (Stewart Fund Hall). 3.15 p. m. Service and Address, Rev. R. Marsall Harrison, D. D., Holy Trinity Chapel, Philadelphia.
20. 3 p. m. Service and address.
21. Fourth Sunday in Lent.
24. (Stewart Fund Hall). 3.15 p. m., Service and address, Rev. Charles Fiske, St. John's Church, Norristown.
25. Feast of the Annunciation. 10 a. m., Holy Communion.
27. 3 p. m., Service and address, Mr. Ewing L. Miller, Treasurer of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.
28. Fifth Sunday in Lent.
31. (Stewart Fund Hall). 3.15 p. m., Service and address, Rev. Franklin Jones Clark, St. Barnabas Church, Reading.

APRIL.

1. 2 p. m., Meeting of the Washington Chapel Guild.
3. 3 p. m., Service and address.
4. Sunday before Easter.
7. (Stewart Fund Hall). 3. 15 p. m., Service and address, Rev. W. P. Remington, Church of the Holy Communion, Philadelphia.
8. Thursday before Easter. Service, address, Holy Communion, 7.30 p. m.
9. Good Friday. Service, address, Holy Communion, 10 a. m.
10. Easter Even, 3 p. m., Service and address.
11. Easter Day. Service, Sermon, Holy Communion, 10.30 a. m. Children's Service, 3.45 p. m.
12. 10 a. m. Holy Communion.
13. 10 a. m. Holy Communion.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Convocation of Norristown met with the Convocation at St. John's Church, Norristown, February 5th. The attendance of the delegates was excellent. The work of this Auxiliary is to help the missions of the Convocation and it was felt that if there were systematic, united and additional effort made for one special mission each year, greater enthusiasm and better work would be the result. A motion was passed to that effect and it was decided that this year the mission should be the Washington Memorial Chapel, of Valley Forge. Each delegate hopes to bring in a dollar beside the regular Auxiliary dues, the extra money to be devoted to the special mission selected. The annual meeting of the Auxiliary will be held on May 20th and the members have been invited to spend the day at the Chapel. Service will be held in the morning at which an address will be given by Rev. W. Herbert Burk, followed by the annual business meeting in the afternoon.

Honor Roll.

The names of those missing no session of the Sunday School through the month of February follow:

Bible Class—Mr. E. T. Boggs, Teacher, Mrs. Pechin, Mrs. Warriner, Miss Cutler, Miss Stoddart.

Class No. 2, Girls' Class—Miss A. W. Pechin, teacher, Eleanor Andrews, Martha Andrews, Mary Garner, Rose Cutler, Jessie Garner, Alva Andrews.

Class No. 3, Byos' Class—Rev. F. T. H. Finn, teacher, Frank Andrews, Francis Hampton, James McAllister, Howard McCurdy, Ernest Stabler, Charles Gebhart, Willie Stephens, John Hughes, David Beynon, Aleck Stephens, Corson Stephens.

Class No. 4, Infant Class—Miss Mary S. Stephens, teacher, Margretta Gebhart, Ruth Epright.

Total number, 26. This is the largest Honor Roll on our records.

President Roosevelt's Valley Forge Address.

President Roosevelt graciously consented to the publication of his Valley Forge Address for the benefit of the Chapel. It was originally given to aid the Rev. Mr. Burk in his efforts to build the Chapel, and was delivered in the little barn board chapel now used by the Sunday School.

The address has been most attractively published. It is printed from a large, clear type on good paper, and is tastefully bound in blue and white, the colors of Washington's Life Guard. The little volume contains, in addition to the address, an account of the occasion on which it was given and the Rev. Mr. Burk's sermon, "Washington, the Churchman," from which has grown all this interesting work at Valley Forge.

Only 500 copies of the address have been printed and the type distributed. Each copy is numbered. The books may be purchased at the Museum or at J. D. Sallade's jewelry store, 16 E. Main St., Norristown, at 25 cents a copy, or will be sent by mail for 30 cents. If you are interested in Valley Forge secure a copy before the edition is exhausted.

The regular monthly meeting of the Guild was held March 3d, at Stewart Fund Hall, King-of-Prussia. Twelve members and two guests were present. Five new members were added to the list: Miss Crain, Miss Eleanor Lutz, Mrs. Joseph Wright, Mrs. William Finn and Miss Grubb. The most imoprtant business before the meeting was the consideration of a rummage sale at Port Kennedy to be held shortly after Easter. This year the sale will continue for two days. After adjournment service was held at which the address was given by Rev. W. Herbert Burk.

The President invited the members of the Guild to a "Missionary Tea," to be given March 18th. The next Guild meeting will be held on April 1st at the Parish Building.

Through the courtesy of the "Century Flower Shop," 112 S. Twelfth street, Philadelphia, the tables at the luncheon on February 22d, were most attractive. Tulips, daffodils, carnations and hyacinths were presented and we wish to again thank "The Century Flower Shop" for their generosity. Among other donors to the luncheon were Hanscom Brothers. We wish to thank them again for their donation. The ice cream for the luncheon was given by the Martha Washington Guild. This generous gift is merely another instance of the good will and fellowship which exist between the Senior and Junior Guilds.

Mrs. Charles Wells Walker will give a "Missionary Tea," for the Guild, on March 18th. Mrs. Robert Innis will speak to the guests on "Prayer."

Valley Forge and the Museum of American History.

The Address of Theodore Lane Bean, Esq.

It is with a sense of deep personal pride, aside from the inherent honor which necessarily attaches to one's coming here to this sacred and hallowed ground, that I come here to-day.

For I came as the representative of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, which was founded by my late father.

Just twenty-eight years ago to-day a call went forth to the citizens of this neighborhood for a meeting, the purpose of which was the formation of a Society whose object should be "The study and preservation of the history of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania."

And then again because I am glad to have the honor to follow in his footsteps here at Valley Forge, for my family has for forty years last past struggled along with the patriotic citizens of this vicinity, that Valley Forge might be preserved to the nation as sacred ground. And so it is that I feel to-day that I am doing what my father would have me do, when I play ever so small a part in keeping Valley Forge in a conspicuous place in the minds and hearts of this generation, with a view to having the sacrifices made on this ground fully understood and at least partially realized.

We are here to-day to felicitate and congratulate those who have so deeply interested themselves in this new movement,—this museum.

In this country, comparatively new, we have been more successful in making history than in preserving it. The almost marvelous achievements of the great heroic and distinguished men and women, who have preceded us in the work of life, and bequeathed to us independence, civil and religious liberty and the personal advantages of permanent self government, place us under obligations to reciprocate in some measure the distinguished favor, and if possible to rescue their work, their common history, from the households of their progeny before it is forgotten or deemed of minor importance.

For these purposes this collection of relics and manuscripts has been begun, and it is the hope of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, together with all true Americans, that this effort intelligently and methodically begun may prosper and grow into large proportions.

A great historian, Mr. James Ford Rhodes made use of the following words in his life of Lincoln, "Concurrent with the causes that gave rise to the war of the Rebellion it was worth the sacrifice of from three hundred to four hundred thousand souls to have to-day and forevermore, the fame and character of Abraham Lincoln as a national possession." And you will agree with me, when I say, that to have our independence from England and all other nations, was worth a great sacrifice, but when coupled with that Independence, Providence should have given us for a national possession the fame and character of Washington and his Continental Army, that indeed makes us doubly grateful.

The history of a country cannot be written by the ordinary bookmaker; it comes from the thousands of homes, where it is lived and repeated in the generations constantly succeeding each other. And it is only when the Archives of the rich contributions of facts are associated with the domestic, civil and religious and political lives of those gone before, that we can write a book that will adequately tell the beautiful story of their hardship and perils, their devotion and sacrifices, their patriotism and achievements.

As the traveler rambles in this vicinity and gazes on the remaining relics of the encampment here, still discernible

in well marked lines of entrenchments, fortifications and the remains of the more substantially built huts, the well preserved Potts' mansion occupied by General Washington, and the stone tablet at Fat Land Ford on the Schuylkill River, the marker of the Sullivan Bridge, the many monuments and tablets more recently planted to commemorate the bloody tracks of the heroic soldiers, who marched shoeless through snow and ice; surely as these sights recall anew the period, and the men who made it famous, he can but bless and extol their example and pronounce them among the greatest and most unselfish benefactors of their age and race.

And if, after a day's ramble over this camp ground, held by us as a sacred possesion, it is given that same traveler to enter this Museum, to look perchance upon a little piece of battered brass, a scrap of faded cloth, a rusty bayonet, a scabbard or a canteen; or perhaps an original order written on this very spot, if by these he can recall from the slumbers of a century and a quarter, the common peril of our ancestry and our country, and thus continue the reason of gratitude for their deathless valor; your purpose will be fully accomplished.

How fitting, too, it is that God has given us on this very spot a place such as this, in which to pray and perhaps repeat the words of the lamented Henry Armitt Brown, spoken on yonder hill at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by General Washington, June 19, 1878.

Americans, what nobler spectacle can we present to mankind to-day than that of a people, honest, steadfast and secure, led by the loftiest examples, and bound together to protect our interests now as our forefathers were to win them at the beginning by the ties of virtue, honor and love of country. By that virtue which makes perfect the happiness of a people, by that honor which constitutes the chief greatness of a State, by that liberty which survives all things, braves all things, endures all things, achieves all things and which though it find a refuge nowhere else, will live forever in the hearts of the American people.

It is this virtue, this honor, this liberty, which you are seeking to inculcate into the hearts and souls of this generation. May this collection and museum play no small part in so doing.

General Washington as a Churchman.

The Address of the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D.

On such an occasion as this the speaker cannot justly be expected to originate his discourse. At best he is to state, as concisely as possible, and describe in a general way the events commemorated. Not burdening his hearers with minute details or numerous exact dates, he is to tell the story briefly, and, if within his power, interestingly. Discarding quotation marks, he is to edit the more precise and historical accounts of accepted writers, assuming that those who listen, if well informed, will make up his deficiencies out of their own store of knowledge; and, if uninformed, will carry away with them after listening, some facts or particulars not theirs before.

To-day by your kindness I have the task of narrating as best I may, some of the thrilling experiences of George Washington during that famous and disastrous expedition with which General Braddock's name is indissolubly and sadly connected, and then, as suggested by Washington's friendly and pious service at that time, I am to tell of many similar services in his later career.

As a preface, interpreting the meaning of this goodly memorial building

and the dedication of this lectern and pulpit, well has the poet written:

Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve
Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
Their names to the sweet lyre. The Historic Muse,
Proud of the treasure, marches with it down
To latest times; and Sculpture, in her turn,
Gives bond in stone and ever during brass
To guard them, and to immortalize her trust. [Cowper.]

I. Our story begins at the middle of the Eighteenth Century (1749.) To have a clear view of the situation, we should call up to our minds an outline map of what is now the United States east of the Mississippi River. Coming in from Canada, (which had for fully a century and a half been undisputedly in the hands of the French) their traders and missionaries had explored most of the Mississippi Valley. Marquette and Joliet and LaSalle had led the way, and then those who followed had established defences in locations proved by subsequent events to have been selected with extraordinary foresight and practical genius. By the year 1718, "New Orleans at the South and Quebec at the North were the extremities of a long line of well placed forts which were to secure the whole Mississippi Valley, and to confine the English settlements forever to the strip of land between the Appalachian and Allegheny mountains and the sea." It has frequently been noted that great and flourishing Western cities have been built on or near the sites of these early defences, showing the wisdom of their choice—Natchez, Vincennes, Peoria, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Detroit, Ogdensburg, Montreal. The whole territory was named New France.

The English possessions, on the contrary, extended in hardly any place to more than a hundred miles from the ocean, except where the Dutch had established a fort at Albany.

But the French, although hardy and enthusiastic explorers, did not prove to be numerous as settlers. And, after a hundred and fifty years, when the English colonists numbered a million and a quarter, it is doubtful whether there were 7,500 French colonists in the whole Mississippi Valley.

You see, then, the situation at the beginning of our story. The line of French occupation from Detroit to New Orleans cut across the path of advancing English migration, and its weakest stretch was in the territory which we now know as Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The key to the situation, or rather the portal by which to enter the Mississippi Valley if the English would drive out the French, was at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela unite to form the Ohio river.

Passing over many interesting historical events, we read that in 1749 after a survey made two years before of the country beyond the crest of the Alleghenies, the Ohio Company was formed, partly of Virginia speculators, and partly of Englishmen. They obtained a grant of 500,000 acres of land on the Western side of the Alleghenies, the first English intrusion into the Ohio Valley. The French immediately became active in the disputed Territory. Twelve hundred French soldiers were employed to erect forts in the wilderness at Presque Isle, now Erie, at Le Boeuf, now Waterford, and Venango, now Franklin, and later at the point now Pittsburgh, and other localities in Western Pennsylvania; making treaties with the Indians, and burying lead plates or tablets inscribed with the

lily of France, and a statement of the French claims.

Now appears Washington on the scene, (1753). Barely of age and a land surveyor, he was the agent whom Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, selected to carry an ultimatum to the French at Presque Isle. It was a mission of great delicacy, and was accompanied by not a little peril. Discretion, ability, courage, physical endurance, experience in wood craft, and a knowledge of Indian manners, were requisite. Because Washington was thought to be possessed of all these in an eminent degree, did the Governor choose him for this embassage; and the result (we are told) was creditable alike to the character of Major Washington and to the sagacity of Governor Dinwiddie. After a perilous winter passage through the wilderness, of which the details are most vivid and dramatic, Washington with his seven companions arrived at Fort Le Boeuf, met the French Commandant, and received from him a sealed letter in reply to Governor Dinwiddie.

The expedition returned by a yet more perilous journey, and brought word that the French had no intention whatever of evacuating their position. . . . . Money and men were thereupon voted by Virginia to maintain the western claims of the colonies, and in April Washington was sent with four hundred Provincials to secure the half built fort at the head of the Ohio. On this expedition Washington built a stockade named Fort Necessity, which figures largely in the subsequent history. Attacked by the French under De Villiers, his ammunition failing, Washington finally capitulated, and was allowed to retire with his soldiers from the stockade with the honors of war. This was on the fourth of July, 1754. Immediately thereafter the French completed and strengthened the Fort at the Forks of the Ohio, and named it Du Quesne, after their Canadian Governor.

The following year a campaign was planned which was to expel the French from the endangered Valley of the Ohio. Fort Duquesne must be taken. The execution of this great design was entrusted to General Edward Braddock, said by some to have been a man soured by broken fortunes, haughty in spirit, brutal in manners, conceited and brave; and, by others, denominated a veteran who had seen the wars of forty years, a brave and experienced soldier, and a likely man, it was thought, to do the work assigned to him. But that proved a sad miscalculation. The pathless forests of America brought to him problems which his former experience gave him no ability to meet. He invited Washington to join his staff, and Washington, eager to efface the memory of his former defeat, gladly accepted the offer. And so they started for Fort Du Quesne, with much self confidence and bravado on the part of General Braddock and the Regulars. "The savages," said Braddock, haughtily, "may be formidable to your raw American militia; upon the King's Regulars and disciplined troops, it is impossible they should make any impression"—a remark which was a key to the secret of his subsequent misfortunes.

The expedition, after many delays which severely taxed Washington's patience, started from Cumberland about the ninth of June, and crept slowly forward. The advanced division, somewhat depleted in number, reached the forks of the Monongahela and Youghigheny Rivers (now McKeesport), about twelve miles from their destination, Fort Du Quesne, on July ninth.

No enemy had been seen; and so confident was General Braddock, and ignorant of warfare with savages, that he refused to employ scouts.

Suddenly they fell into an ambush, the Indian war whoop burst from the woods on every side, a murderous fire smote down the troops. A carnage

most grim and lamentable followed. The undefended soldiers were shot down by an unseen foe. For three hours the struggle lasted, and the men broke and fled, in utter rout and panic. "To run like a Regular" thereafter became a proverb. Braddock had five horses shot under him, and finally fell mortally wounded, and was carried off the field. Nearly eight hundred men killed and wounded were lost in this disastrous encounter. Poor Braddock was completely overwhelmed, principally, it seems, by personal chagrin; for he repeatedly exclaimed, "Who would have thought it? Who would have believed it possible? How they will curse me." Lingering for several days, he died.

Then it was that there occurred the incident which we commemorate to-day in the dedication of this lectern and pulpit.

The Chaplain of the forces, who had behaved with good sense and courage in the battle, was badly wounded, and Colonel Dunbar was occupied in arranging for the return march, and in destroying the supplies which had been gathered at great cost and transported with supreme difficulty. And so, at the Colonel's request, at break of day, July 15, 1755, we are told that Washington read from the Book of Common Prayer, the burial service over the body of the dead General, committing it to the ground with words of prayer and hope.

The grave was deep, and in the middle of the road, that no savage enemies might know where it was. No guard was ordered and no volley was fired, lest attention should be drawn to the place.

This defeat was a serious blow to the confidence theretofore placed in the King's soldiers, and Braddock's reputation met an irretrievable downfall. But we, looking back through one hundred and fifty years, will pass upon the defeated General no harsh judgment, but praise him and his comrades for all of good in their endurance and courage which were so conspicuously shown.

II. But the ministrations of George Washington at the burial of General Braddock very naturally draw attention to his relations to religious matters and to Church matters all through his career.

Many have been the papers written concerning the character and conduct of Washington in these regards; and some conspicuous writers have, for reasons of their own, sought to minimize this element in his life. But the witness of indubitable facts clearly demonstrates the untrustworthiness of these slurs upon his devout character and habits.

It were to gild fine gold to add by any words of mine to the careful and most convincing argument of your own Rector, in the introduction to his reprint of Washington's manuscript prayers. "From his mother," he says, "Washington received his earliest religious training. The Prayer Book was his heritage by birth, and its atmosphere formed a part of his natural environment. It played its part, and an important part, in the making of the man. Its forms gave dignity to his language, and strengthened his sense of order. Its services formed no small part of his education and did their share in refining his tastes. But . . . their greatest office was spiritual. They developed in him the spirit of worship, and made him truly a man of prayer. They taught him to hold communion with God."

At thirteen he copied some verses concerning Christmas Day. Between that age and sixteen he copied or wrote his Rules of Behaviour in Company and Conversation. At seventeen he recorded in his mother's Bible the date of his birth and baptism. These facts illustrate the seriousness of his mind. At twenty-three he officiated at the burial of Braddock. "The story of Washington's prayer here at Valley Forge is known to all Americans. His frequent

attendance at Church, his active concern in parochial affairs, his well attested private devotions at night and morning—all these things prove him a man of prayer, of the habit of prayer."

And if more testimony is needed, the Manuscript Prayers to which reference has been made, furnish it. For surely no man *un*devout and *un*religious would conceivably spend time copying or composing a series of impressive and by no means brief prayers for the morning and evening of every day in the week, interrupted only when the prayer for Thursday morning was half done. That the whole manuscript is in Washington's own handwriting, there can be no reasonable doubt—closely and neatly written on twenty-four pages of a blank memorandum book.

If yet further proof is demanded, we can confidently appeal to the deeply religious and devout tone of many letters addressed to individuals, to churches, to institutions, colleges, and assemblies, invoking the Divine blessing in language suitable to each.

And finally, so frequent and impressive are references in his public addresses to the Divine Ruler of Nations—so earnest his invocation of Divine assistance, as to leave no doubt of his habitual temper of mind, serious, devout and prayerful.

Of all the prayers for his country, that which your Rector likes best is placed in the windows of yonder porch:

"I commend the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping."

Now as to Washington's outward manifestation of his regard for religion by deed as well as word, it is a pleasure to note how assiduous he was in his concern for the interests of the Church and churches near his home at Mt Vernon.

His name first appears as an elected member of the Vestry of Truro Parish, Virginia, on October 25, 1762, and on February 15, following, according to law, he took the oath, repeated and subscribed the Test, and subscribed to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England. In October, 1763, George William Fairfax and George Washington, Esqrs., were appointed Church Wardens. This is noted in the inscription on the base of this pulpit. There shortly followed the division of the parish and the formation of Fairfax Parish, and George Washington's name constantly appears as Church Warden on the various preparatory documents, and on advertisements calling for contractors and plans for the erection of a brick Church, and on several articles of agreement and specifications for such erection. He also served on the building committee of Pohick Church in Truro Parish; and in the selection of a site for the Church in 1767, Washington's personal survey of the neighborhood and his well drawn map proved decisive.

In 1772 record is made of his purchase of pew No. 28 "adjoining the north Isle and next to the Communion Table."

In 1773 George Washington was authorized to import for the use of the new Church, "a cushion for the Pulpit and cloths for the desks and Communion Table of crimson Velvett with Gold Fring, as also two Folio Prayer Books covered with fine Turkey Leather with Name of the Parish thereon in Gold Letters, the Demensions of the said Cushions and Cloths being left to William Bernard Sears, who is desired to furnish Col. Washington with proper Pattern at the Expense of the Parish." All this clearly shows his more than ordinary activity in Church matters, and his conspicuous usefulness.

The regularity of Washington's attendance at the meetings of the Vestry from 1763 to 1774 is deserving of special notice. In that period, thirty-

one "Vestries" were held, at twenty-three of which he is recorded as being present. On the eight occasions when he was absent, as we learn from his Diary or other sources, once he was sick in bed, twice in attendance at the House of Burgesses, and three other times certainly, and on the two remaining occasions, probably, he was out of the county. Two or three times he records attending proposed meetings, but in vain, since there was, (as we would say) no quorum. He continued a nominal Vestryman for eight years more, but from 1774 his public duties took him from home, frequently at first, and afterwards, for many years continuously.

As to his public religious observances these words of his pastor and close personal friend, the Rev. Lee Massey, have been often quoted: "I never knew so constant an attendant at Church as Washington. And his behaviour in the house of God was ever so deeply reverential that it produced the happiest effect on my congregation, and greatly assisted me in my pulpit labors. No company ever withheld him from Church. I have been at Mount Vernon on Sabbath morning when his breakfast table was filled with guests, but to him they furnished no pretext for neglecting his God and losing the satisfaction of setting a good example. For instead of staying at home out of false complaisance to them, he used constantly to invite them to accompany him." Mrs. Custis who spent two years at Mount Vernon, testifies to "his extraordinary punctuality in attending Church and his reverent behaviour there." And his ward, George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, wrote of him: "Washington was a strict and decorous observer of the Sabbath. He always attended Divine service in the morning, and read a sermon or some portion of the Bible to Mrs. Washington in the afternoon."

When we consider that it was a journey of eighteen miles going and coming in the Mount Vernon chariot or on horseback, between his house and the Church—and that the roads and weather were not always of the best, we can understand that so well attested a habit of church going on the part of Colonel Washington calls for our most grateful appreciation, and shames our too prevalent indifference.

From his Diary we glean many incidental confirmations of these words of others. He mentions frequently the churches he attended when on his journeys. At New York, at Philadelphia, at Berkeley Springs, at Fredericksburg, we know he continued the habit which characterized the home life at Mount Vernon. Twice also within two weeks he makes record of having stood sponsor at the baptism of infants. Says the Rev. Mr. Goodwin in his history of Truro parish, "According to the best evidence we have he was a regular communicant during the period under discussion. In 1770, and in 1772, he mentions being at Church on Christmas Day, which was always a Communion occasion."

While this is not absolutely conclusive, I think we may safely feel that any man who indited or copied, presumably for personal use, such earnest and evangelic prayers, confessing sin, craving pardon, and asking for Divine strength to perform every obligation, would not be so inconsistent as to neglect so evident a duty as that to which our Lord calls us in His institution of the Holy Communion.

In view of all these facts which, whatever we say of them, must *be reckoned with*, it is impossible to see why any biographer of Washington should even *wish* to brush them aside They are certainly not to his discredit, they cannot possibly diminish the grandeur of his character, they are singularly and indisputably consistent with his other well known qualities.

They will never be effaced by whomsoever impugned or derided. And we, as Churchmen and as Christians, glory in them, and gladly dedicate memorials to this phase of that noble life which for every reason we delight to honor.

And from them we seek to impress as our closing word the emulation of Washington's character in this as in every other exalted quality.

No one doubts that he was what he was from his youth, that he became what he was in his maturity, *because of those fundamental principles* of seriousness and religion, instilled by his mother, accepted and used as the only true basis of right living, and built upon intelligently, systematically, continuously, in private and in public life. From the briefest study of his religious and Church life there comes to us the exhortation irresistibly potent, to loyalty and fidelity and prayerful reliance upon God. *Loyalty* to the Church as God's instrumentality for the enlightening, uplifting and saving of sinful men. *Fidelity* to every known duty in and for the Church, that our example may help others to do right. *Prayerful trust in God,* that every earthly task and duty may find its value, and be done in His fear, with humble reliance on that strength which alone can cause us to stand upright. So shall we be kept both outwardly in our bodies and inwardly in our souls, defended from all adversities which happen to the body, and from all evil thoughts which assault and hurt the soul.

And one added thought should be expressed. And one word more may well be added. How beautifully is here illustrated the close connection between patriotism and religion—how they merge one into the other—how they blend together to form a fine, noble, majestic character—how each adds to the other a peculiar glory, how they make a radiance about the Figure of George Washington which could not be without them *both*! Take away either and straightway would appear an inevitable and fatal blemish. Both together made him what he was.

Therefore, we thank God for the good example of His servant, and wish with all our hearts that our Legislators and Politicians of every rank and kind, might emulate his example, *Patriots* in very deed by becoming *truly religious men* first. "If we pray (as does the Seal of Boston) "that God will be with us as He was with our Fathers, then we must be to God what our Fathers were."

Patriotism and Religion,—let them ever go hand in hand.

PLEASE NOTICE CAREFULLY. A "Rummage Sale" will be held at Port Kennedy directly after Easter. All who can possibly do so are asked to send donations. They may be sent to Mrs. Charles Wells Walker, Devon, Pa., or to Mr. Frank Quigg, Port Kennedy, Pa. Spring housecleaning ought to yield a rich harvest.

Arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the choir but owing to so many important events occurring in February, it will be postponed until immediately after Easter. It will be held on Saturday afternoon, April 17th.

It is a matter of very great regret to the members of the Chapel that Miss Gibson can no longer assist with the music. Every one has appreciated her giving so generously of her time to the Chapel work. Miss Mary Stephens, one of her pupils, will have charge of the organ.

A VALLEY FORGE ORDERLY BOOK

Printed by Courtesy of Its Owner, Mr. George Clifford Thomas.

Head Quarters January 2nd 1778

Major Genl.....for Tomorrow....Green
Brigadier do..... do ....MccAntosh
Field officers.....Colo Bradley & Majr Cogswell
Brigade Major..... .....Bailey

The Commander in Chief to prevent the Unnecessary Applications for Furloughs Inform the officers That none will be Granted by him unless the officers who Apply produce a Certificate from the Major Genl of the Division to which they belong.—That the state of the Regt will admitt of their absence from Camp and its Expected that the Major Genls will duly Inform themselves of the State of the Regiements Previous to their giving Such Certificates; & Whither Furloughs may be Granted Without Injury to the service; and in Determining this They will consider how very Expedient it is that officers Remain in Camp where strong Necessity does not demand Their Absence. To Improve themselves & Corps in such a System of Descipline as may be Proscribed and which the Quiet and Leasure of a Fix'd Camp will afford them Opportunity to practice. All the Cartridges in the Mens Hands are to be Collected fourthwith & Delt to the Regiemenl Quarter Master Except those who are Regularly placed. In their Cartridge Boxes; Which Boxes are to be Compleatly fill'd The Regimental Quarter Masters are to Deliver all the Spare Cartridges to the persons Appointed by the Major Genl of the severall divisions, to Receive them; And the Major Genls will Immediately Appoint Persons for that purpose Who are to apply to the Commissary of Military Stores for paper & to Cause all the Good Cartridges to be packed In Bundles & the demag'd ones to be Delivd to the Commissary The Brigadiers & officers Commanding Independant Brigades, are to make the Like Appointment for their Brigades. Every Monday morning the Regiemental Surgions are to make Return to the Surgion General, or In his absence to one of the Senr Surgions present In Camp; of all the Sick in Camp or Otherwise under the Immediate Care of the Regiemenl Surgions Specifying The Mens Names Companies, Regiements & diseases.—

Adjutant Mervin is Appointed Brigade Major PT to Genl Vernums Brigade & is to be Respected as Such

Head Quarters Jany 3rd 1778.

Major Genl .....Tomorrow..... Lord Stirling
Brigadier do.....do .....Scott
Field Officers..Colo. Comstock Major Bradish
Rrigade Major..... ..... Mcc Clintock

At a General Court Martial held the 28th Ulto. whereof Colo. Scamell was president Capt. Courtney of the artillery Appeared before the Court Charg'd with leaving him Howitz in The field in the Action of Brandy Wine in a Cowardly and Unsoldierly Manner; The Court having Considered the Evidence are of Oppinion that Capt. Courtney is Guilty of the Charge Exhibited Against him and do Sentence him (to as He has ever Supported the Carecter of a brave Man) to be Reprimanded by Genl Knox in the presence of all the Artillery Officers. . . . ———The Commander in Chief is Induced from the State of all the Evidence, To disapprove The Sentence; & orders Capt Courtney to be discharg'd from His arrest, without Censure.————The Commander in Chief approves the following Sentences of the Same Genl Court Martial Held the 29th Ultisemo Viz'd. Ensign Carpenter absenting himself without Leave from Camp Knowing the Regt was Immediately to go to Action is found Guilty and Sentenced to be Cashierd; the Sentence is to be Executed forthwith.———John McClure charg'd with suttling in Camp Contrary to Genl orders, Plead Guilty; The Court are of

[Continued in April Number.]